rights in different parts of the country and 'occupied Kashmir'. According to Radio Moscow, Mr. Rao said at the Chief Ministers' Conference in New Delhi that the police have killed innocent civilians in Punjab during the retaliatory action against the activities of the Sikhs. He also admitted that the security personnel in Kashmir were involved in killings of innocent people and violating human rights."

The spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, in an official statement, dismissed this report as motivated and mischievous and added that such distortion in a slanted and mischievous manner showed the motivation of those who had put out the story. This denial was also carried by the Indian as well as the Pakistani media on September 22, 1992.

Kashmir Issue in UN General Assembly

1671. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has again raked up the Kashmir issue at the UN General Assembly in September, 1992;

(b) if so, in what precise terms and what was the response of the Indian delegate to the fourth Annual General Assembly thereto; and

(c) whether Pakistan leaves no opportunity at various international fora or bilateral discussions to rake up the Kashmir issue if so, on how many occasions and in what manner Pakistan raised the issue in this fashion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In his statement at the 47th UNGA on 22nd September 1992, the Pakistan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs made a number of references and allegations against India in the context of the situation in Jammu & Kashmir. The Indian representative effectively countered all the allegations made and also highlighted Pakistan's overt and covert interference in India's internal affairs and support for terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan has raised the Kashmir issue on a number of occasions at the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Commission and in other fora.

Pakistani allegations have been suitably and effectively countered by India, on such occasions.

Sri Lankan President's visit to India

1672. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what were the specific subjects discussed with Sri Lankan President R. Premadasa who visited India in the first week of October, 1992 and with results thereof; and

(b) what were the views of the visiting Sri Lankan President particularly in the matter of SAARC and return of Sri Lankan refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) : (a) and (b) During the discussions between President of Sri Lanka and PM, SAARC—related matters such as Poverty Alleviation, SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) and cooperation to combat terrorism etc. were covered. Both leaders affirmed the validity of SAARC as a forum for achieving social goals and developing the region's human resource potential.

As regards Sri Lankan refugees, the two leaders expressed satisfaction over their ongoing return to Sri Lanka and agreed to continue cooperation in this regard.

Reviewing Foreign Policy in the changing circumstances

1673. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:
SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA :
DR. ABRAR AHMED :
SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUMDAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are in the process of reviewing the